NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1838. [NO. 9.

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.

The capabilities and resources of Maine as an agricultural country have been much underrated, not only by strangers but by a great majority of its own inhabitants. It has been looked upon as a place fit only for lumbering, fishing and speculation, and it was supposed, generally, that she must be dependent upon the fertile fields and prairies of the West for a supply of bread stuffs to support her population while engaged in these vocations. Maine has been thrown upon her true resources of wealth in consequence of the great depression in the commercial world, the failure in part of its trade, and the reaction of the speculations, which so infatuated many of her own citizens as well as of the neighboring States. Aided by the liberal patronage of the State, and encouraged by the splendid success of two successive seasons, it remains no longer a matter of doubt, but a certainty, that Maine can, not only raise her own bread stuffs, but soon have a surplus for exportation. We have recently returned from an excursion in Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, of four weeks, having travelled five hundred miles in the former place in various directions, giving us an opportunity to visit many farms and to fall in company with many intelligent men, who are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and from what we have seen and heard, have come to the conclusion that were we possessed of the spirit of emigration, we would look eastward, rather than turn our faces to the "far West." Some portions of the State are equal in fertility to any part of our country which will be seen by the facts which are given below. There are large tracts of it for sale, yet untouched by the woodman's axe, which may be purchased for $1.50 to $2.50 per acre, a short distance from navigable streams, and in one of the most healthy climates in the world.

It appears that the grain worm, so injurious to the wheat crop has not crossed the Penobscot; but between that river and the Kennebec we found it had been somewhat injurious in many places. Immense quantities of wheat are raised this year, exceeding by far the amount raised last season, although it is said not to be quite so plump and heavy; but the quantity sowed was much larger.

Mr S. C. Clark, of Springfield, gave us the following statement of the quantity of produce raised upon his farm last season, viz:

1100 bushels of wheat on 31 1-2 acres from 31 1-2 bushels sown.
589 bushels of wheat and oats mixed; two fifths of which was wheat on about 13 acres, from 13 1-2 bushels sown.
86 1-2 bushels of rye from 2 bushels sown on short of two acres of land.
1500 bushels of potatoes on six acres.
160 " ruta baga on one fourth an acre.
7 " white beans.
50 tons hay on forty acres.
400 lbs. maple sugar.
12 bushels beets and carrots beside what were used in the family.

The land was taken from the stump, or was in a wilderness state eight years since. Mr Clark also stated that the poorest man in the town, who by the way, is deaf and dumb, raised eighty bushels of wheat. This town is about sixty miles from Bangor, near the military road from that place to Houlton, and was "from the stump," about the same time Mr Clark commenced his operations.

The Hon. Ira Fisk, of Lincoln, informed us that he raised last year in township No. 4, adjoining Springfield, 1200 bushels of wheat, at the rate of 30 to 35 bushels per acre: 500 bushels of oats, 60 bushels to the acre: 1900 bushels potatoes, 700 of which were raised on 1 3-4 acres without manure: 1100 bushels ruta baga, at the rate of 400 bushels per acre, and 85 tons of hay at the rate of 1 1-4 tons per acre. The produce of his farm was sold on the place to timber-men at the following prices. Wheat $1.50 per bushel: oats 42 to 50 cents per bushel: hay $15 per ton: potatoes, 33 cents per bushel. The price this year will probably be somewhat reduced. The cost of clearing wild land, viz. cutting, burning, rolling the logs and sowing the seed, is estimated from 12 to $15 per acre: at these prices it is generally taken on contract. The average crop is estimated from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre in this section of the country; and crops of 35 bushels and even more not unfrequent, which will pay the cost of the land, clearing and harvesting, and leave a handsome profit. The land on the seacoast is generally much inferior to many tracts back in the country; but the advantages that are, or may be derived from the muscle beds and other maritime manure will make up the deficiency so far as the raising of potatoes, hay, oats and barley are concerned. As to wheat, the seacoast is not so favorable for its production.

A farm in Ellsworth, on which are 90 acres of mowing, produced this season by estimation 140 tons of hay. It has been mowed fifteen years in succession, and the hay sold, no stock of any consequence having been kept upon it, and has not deteriorated. Its productiveness has been retained by suffering the after crop to remain on the ground, and by an annual dressing of muscle manure. It was remarked that the shells were somewhat in the way of the scythe, but a heavy roller passed over it in the spring would remedy that evil. A muscle bed attached to a farm is a valuable appendage not often appreciated as it should be.

Indian corn is not much cultivated east of the Penobscot, and in comparison with other grain, very little between that river and the Kennebec. This species of grain is an uncertain crop, and even where favored with the best season, does not give so profitable a return as wheat. We noticed many fields which looked well and to all appearances out of the way of frost, the last week in August. Hay has come in bountifully throughout the State, and the prospect for potatoes is generally good, and we see no reason why Maine should not thank God and take courage. J. B.

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.

Our ingenious countryman, Mr Green, has received a high compliment, in the encomium which has been passed upon his machine by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. A description of this machine was sent from Canada to the secretary, by Mr Ferguson, who pronounced it "the easiest and the most effective cutter he ever met with—a real first rate machine." The communication was laid before the committee on machinery, who, after making a machine according to the description, and sufficiently testing it, reported that they found it "to bear out all that was reported of it by Mr Ferguson;" that "it is now ascertained, that it will cut *three times more* than the best of the common sort, and with *less force*;" and that "one person driving the machine will cut with ease five hundred weight of hay or straw in an hour." This is a high, but deserved commendation. The notice, with a cut of this machine, is published in the society's papers for June.—*Cultivator.*

Green's Straw Cutter, may be had at the office of the New England Farmer. In the next number we shall have an engraving of the machine. However high the commendation of the H. A. S. of Scotland may, it is not overrated.—*Pub. N. E. Farmer.*

STEEPING SEED WHEAT.

We have two communications from Mr J. Hath away, persisting in his notion, that the germinating power of Italian wheat is destroyed by steeping it a few hours in brine; though Mr H. admits, that his results might in some measure have been produced by the grain having been passed through a smut machine. On the other hand, Mr Hathaway's neighbor, B. P. Johnson writes us, that he soaked the seed for six acres, in a pickle as strong as he could make it, to which he added saltpetre, for fourteen hours, and that he never has known wheat come finer and better. In another case his wheat was soaked twentyfour hours, in brine that would bear an egg—and afterwards remained in a barrel ten or twelve days, was then sown, and gave a product of twentyfour bushels to the acre. We have other notices to the same effect, which it is hardly necessary to detail, as we feel a perfect confidence, from the ten, nay, hundreds of thousands of trials that have successfully been made, that steeping seed grain in brine, and liming it, does not destroy its vegetating principle. Yet there is one other case we may quote, which, if there were doubts remaining, would seem to set the matter at rest. Mr Medary, editor of the Ohio Farmer, steeped the Italian wheat *eightyfour hours*, in a warm temperature, in a pickle so strongly saturated with salt as to coat the grain—and yet *every seed grew.* In another instance, the seed remained in the liquid, or brine, *three weeks*; and of this, too, every seed appeared to grow.

While on this subject of steeps, we will detail a fact communicated to us by Mr. B. V. French, of Braintree, Mass. He steeped seed corn in a solu-

tion of saltpetre, and planted some of it upon dry, and some upon wet ground; not more than a tenth of the latter grew, while seed not soaked, planted upon wet ground, came well. The steeped seed planted upon dry ground, came up almost without a failure. We leave to naturalists the solution of the questions, why Mr French's soaked corn, planted in wet ground, and Mr. Hathaway's brined wheat, did not grow. They seem both to be exceptions to a general law.—*Cultivator.*

THE REVOLVING HORSE RAKE IN ENGLAND.

Newly Introduced American Hay Rake.—A new hay rake of American invention has been introduced into this country, and promises to be of material benefit to the farmer during the hay-making season. The implement has a light beam or stock, nine feet in length, to which are attached rows of teeth, both before and behind. It is drawn over the sward by a horse; and as soon as the interstices between the teeth are filled, the workman in attendance moves a handle, which turns the rake right over, and presents the side which has hitherto been empty. In this manner the hay is deposited in little heaps throughout the field, and the principle advantages of the implement are, that it vastly economizes labor in a very busy season, and at the same time sweeps the field with the greatest nicety.

Thus it is that the inventions of civilized countries may benefit each other; and though occasional importations are made, still they are not to the extent that is desirable. Prejudice may have something to do with this. We may fancy that we have arrived at the highest point of perfection in the invention and manufacture of all sorts of tools and implements: if so, the sooner such notions are discarded the better it will be for ourselves. 'Tis true that America is only a newly civilized country, but for all that she can boast of her intelligent farmers. The able papers of Mr Ruffin, which appeared some time ago in the British Farmer's Magazine, and the address of Dr Beekman, in our present number, need no comment. Our farmers will perceive that the sound sentiments embodied therein are worthy of the oldest of civilized nations: they show an intimate acquaintance with the subjects of which they treat, and their writers will be regarded with the veneration that ever hallows the memories of talented men. If, however we would have agriculture advance in the same ratio as manufactures, we must take similar measures to effect it. We must banish prejudice, and avail ourselves of all the foreign aid that may be had for seeking, and by thus increasing our resources, we shall simplify the operations on the farm, and secure increased produce.—*British Farmer's Magazine.*

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

HOGS.

Section 1. "Hogs are most extraordinary animals; but, though in many respects rather disagreeable, they are of very considerable importance to the community at large, and to the farmers in particular. There is no animal affords so much human sustenance in flesh, in proportion to the time in which it is raised: and in no instance has Nature shown her economy more than in this race, the stomachs seeming to be intended as a receptable for many things that other creatures refuse, and which, but for them, would be entirely wasted; for they industriously gather up, and greedily devour, what would otherwise be trodden under foot—the refuse of the fields, the gardens, the barns, and the scullery."

The Boar.—"In describing the boar, I mean to give the form, and every good property a hog ought to possess. Beginning at the head—the mouth should be small; the snout, or nose end, fine; the fore part of the face, from the nose to the crown, rather short, thin, and straight; the eyes quick, and shining like that of a ferret; the ears short and thin, sharp at the end, turning up, standing near together, and put forwards so as nearly to meet at the ends; the crown, or forehead, should be narrow and the cheeks full; the upper part of the neck very full, so as when fat, to be nearly as broad at the top as the shoulders and back, viz. from the ears to the shoulders, that part where the head is cut off, being nearly as round as the body; the shoulders should be very broad above, and continue of that regular breadth all along the back to the tail; the tail should stand low down; the back from the neck to the part above where the tail is set on should be straight, and the tail fixed in such a manner as for the upper part of it to be invisible when fat; the ribs well extended, and rather rounding, but not required to be so much so as some other animals; from the part where the tail stands, down to the cameril, between the thighs, what is called the twist, should be very much cloven; the thighs very thick, both inside and out; the belly part, when fat, should nearly touch the ground, from the hind legs to the fore, and continuing to the chops; the shoulders should be well extended, so as to form a complete, deep, round side, from head to tail; the tail small and short, with little hair; the bone of the legs rather small in proportion to the size; the leg, from the cameril to the ground, short; the fore legs the same; the hoofs short and round, to tread very straight on all the legs; the hair long, fine, and thin, having few bristles, or if none the better; if the hair shed along the back, like a long-wooled sheep, it is a recommendation; and the skin, or rind, should be thin, without any being loose or superfluous."

Section 2. "The mouth being small, will prevent its taking in much food at once, and the animal is therefore more likely to masticate it properly; a fine snout indicates fine symmetry in other parts; the crown being formed narrow, with a quick eye, looking smart, is almost a certain indication of quick aptitude to fatten; the ears short, and sharp, hair long and thin, without bristles—if a pig have these properties, let the other shape be what they may, he is sure to be a good feeder. A hog that has short, mossy hair, thickly set, generally has a thick, coarse skin, loose and wrinkled, which is one of the worst faults a pig can possess. There is little waste or offal about hogs; therefore, a large long ear, hanging down on each side of the head, with long, large legs, &c., would not be so great a fault in them as in other animals, if they were not a certain indication of hard thrivers, and that they will on a certainty cost more feeding than they are worth. I have remarked that the upper part of the neck should be thick, which is one of the very best properties in regard to being well covered with flesh, and that of a good quality; for when a hog in a store state is thick on the upper part of the neck, that sort of flesh, which is lean, or rather in a fattening state, is sure to continue all along the back, on both sides the chime, inside and out, making very heavy griskins, and prime roasting parts when killed as pork pigs; and if kept to the age of bacon hogs, (which ought not to be less than two years, as there is not the requisite solidity in the fat or flesh of young pigs,) that sort of flesh naturally descends to the shoulders, and along the fat parts of the sides, producing the bacon flitches agreeable layers of lean in every part, and by being so mixed or layered, the fat will be rendered more firm, not so soft and greasy. Hogs that are not so properly made are, some of them, all fat, and in every stage, either as pork or bacon, they have no more flavor than hogs-lard."

Section 3. Hogs are of various kinds, therefore the choice of the sort should be regulated by the treatment they are to receive. I shall describe the several species that have fallen under my observation."

"The *Berkshire* pigs are distinguishable by their color and shape. Their color is a spotted white, and some are sandy, with small black spots regularly all over them; a few are entirely sandy. The hair is long, and thinly set, but much curled, looking very rough, and the real true breed feathered, having long hair growing round the outward edge, which looks rather unseemly, but is found not to be an imperfection. The hair indicates a coarseness, as if the skins were thick, but they are quite the reverse; the best sort, although very large, being remarkably thin in the rind, and equally fine in the flesh; they are, with very few, if any exception, better known by their hair than any other appearance, and the best of these pigs have no bristles; indeed, so remarkable are they in that respect, that those I took into America received the name of Parkinson's no bristle pigs. The Americans were so partial to this breed that I sold sucking pigs weighing 20 to 32 lbs. each, at 20 dollars a sow, and 25 dollars a boar. I knew a pig, of this breed, killed at the age of 15 months, which weighed 574 lbs.* When choice is made of even the best kinds, they require very attentive nursing, and and good support when sucking the sow. The sow should be well kept, in a clean warm dry sty, well littered with clean dry straw, changed once a week at least; every place should be made thoroughly clean, even the bottom must be swept, and the trough they are fed in washed daily. The young pigs should be learnt to eat as soon as possible,

*Along with the sheep, Mr Barney brought a hog, two years old last fall, of General Ridgely's Parkinson stock, which weighed:

Nett weight,	751
Leaf fat,	8[illegible]

American Farmer Vol. 5th p. 10.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Oliver Fisk (see New England Farmer Vol. 3, page 222.) He says—"I have obtained the following account of the introduction of this breed of swine from the Hon T. Pickering. He saw them first on a farm of General Ridgely, at Hampton, 14 miles from Philadelphia. General Ridgely, informed him that they were brought to this country, as a present to General Washington, from the Duke of Bedford, (hence, the name, by which they are now known,) who committed them to the care of an English farmer by the name of Parkinson. This man took a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore; but instead of sending the swine to Gen. Washington, Parkinson sold them. General Ridgely esteemed them very highly, and sent Col. Pickering a pair of them, in a vessel bound to Salem. Mr John Reed of Roxbury obtained the breed from Col. Pickering's stock; from Mr Reed I obtained the offspring from separate litters, and transferred them to Worcester, where by avoiding the breeding directly *in and in*, I have preserved them without their degenerating."

and never suffered to remain with the sow longer than from seven to eight weeks."

"The *Sussex* pig is another very good kind, distinguished by being black and white but not spotted; frequently black at both ends, and white in the middle. These pigs are of smaller size, but very handsome in their form: the skin, or rind, is superior to that of most other kinds; the hair very thinly set, fine and long; their general size, when full grown, is about 280 lbs. They are quick growers, and with proper care attain perfection more early than any other breed."

"The *Suffolk* white pig stands high, is narrow in the back, and the forehead is rather broad; the ears stand pretty well; the hair is short with many bristles. The weight when full grown is about 260 lbs."

"The *Lincolnshire* white pigs are distinguished as being of superior form to all others, except the Berkshire. Their ears are neither long nor short, stand rather near together, pointing forwards; are sharp at the extremity, rather flat, and turn up a little at the ends. They are of very fair size and can be made to weigh over 400 lbs. when full grown.

"*Cheshire* pigs are distinguishable by their gigantic size: in color they are black and white, blue and white, and some all white. Their heads are large, with very long ears hanging down on both sides of the face, so that they can scarcely see their way; they are from head to tail remarkably long, as is the tail likewise; very narrow according to their size, and many have an elevated or curved back; they are very flat on the sides and deep, with large bones, long legs and much loose skin."—*Parkinson on Live Stock.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1838.

From Hon. E. Vose of Dorchester, Melons of the Greenflesh variety, viz. Persian, Minorca and Cantaloupe. (The contributor very politely placed this fruit upon the Committee's table for the proof of its quality: upon dissection it was found to be of very delicious flavor, finely ripened and of the genuine varieties.)

From Joshua Gardner, Esq. of Dorchester. Fine River Apples.

From Mr J. Wiggin of Portsmouth, a beautiful summer apple (name unknown.)

A fine Apple from Manchester, Virginia, gathered by a traveller.

From Capt. John De Wolf, Brighton, a basket of Julian Pears, very fine.

From Mr John B. Barstow, Hanover. A basket of Summer Pippin, apparently a fine fruit, but having been too long kept the flavor was lost.

From Sam'l Walker, Esq. Roxbury, a dish of fine Plums, variety, Bolmar's Washington, Princes White Gage and Italian Damask.

From Sam'l R. Johnson, Esq. Charlestown. Three baskets magnificent Plums, two of Bolmar's Washington and one of Green Gage; also, a branch from the tree very full and of large size fruit.

From Robert Manning, Esq. Salem, was received a large basket containing the following Pears. Variety, Summer Frankreal, Red Juneating, Harel or Hessel, and Dearborn's Seedling. Apples, variety, White Astracan, Nonsuch, (English,) and Putnam's Harvey. Plums, variety, Dana, Byfield, and Red Canada, (the latter planted for stock,) it was unfortunate that the liberal contribution was not received till at the close of the exhibition, as it contained many very valuable and handsome specimens.

From Mr Pond of Cambridgeport. His usual large and handsome display of *Plums* for which he is so much distinguished; his varieties were, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Bingham, Green Gage, White Gage, Corses Field Marshal and Bolmar's Washington.

From Hon. John Lowell, a specimen of Cuba Tomato, very beautiful, they were distributed for the seed, agreeable to the wish of the contributor, as expressed in the following letter received by the Committee.

For the Committee of Fruits and Vegetables.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1838.

To the Committee of the H. Society for Vegetables.

GENTS.—I send you the Tomatoes of Cuba, which are much preferred by the Spaniards to those we raise. Indeed, for a preserve for the dessert, they are much more beautiful. I was fearful, they would not ripen in our climate; but I found they were eight days earlier than our own raised near them in the open ground.

I thought some cultivators might like to try them, and therefore send some ripe ones. They are abundant bearers.

I am very respectfully, your ob't servant.

JOHN LOWELL.

FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—By Messrs Hovey & Co., a fine specimen of variety, Mrs Rushton. The form, color and size of this variety are good; it will rank among the *number ones.*

By S. Walker, varieties, Jackson's Rival Yellow, King of Dahlias, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Dennisii, Widnall's Perfection and Lady Ann.

Bouquets.—By Dr J. C. Howard, Woodlands, Brookline; Messrs Winship, Brighton; Messrs Hovey & Co., of Cambridgeport; Mr John Hovey, and S. Walker of Roxbury. For the Committee

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The Committee of Arrangements at their meeting this day, voted that the annual exhibition shall take place on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,* 19th, 20th and 21st days of the present month.

The Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take charge of the fruits and flowers, viz.: Messrs L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschemacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, J. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. H. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheafe, Alexander McLennan, J. Breck and J. L. L. F. Warren, will meet at the room of the Society on Saturday morning 8th and 15th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Per order,

J. WALKER, *Chairman.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDUSTRY vs. INDOLENCE.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Sir—Industry produces a stream that flows slowly on to elevate the inquiring mind, which forms a sure foundation and great barrier against every vice. It is a granary to the mind, where every virtue will be stored: it lends a sweet tincture to every action, which is gratefully cherished.

The man who has no occupation must be quite unhappy; toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. How nobly every order is displayed! The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. Every briar and thorn which is strewed in our path; every annoying insect which appears to surround us, by divine mercy, could not have been spared.

We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome, by our united exertion, than we could have been by spontaneous bounty, and unbounded profusion.

No way can the body and mind be so morally and effectually improved, as by the toil that fatigues them. That toil receives its manifold rewards daily, by the pleasure it bestows. The enjoyments are so varied and peculiar, that no wealth can purchase them, no honor can win them, no indolence can taste them.

Many people imagine themselves in pleasures, provided they are neither in business nor study. Nothing like it; they leave not one trace of their laborious and intellectual exertion behind them, no more than if they were asleep.

By contracting habits from laziness they frequent only those places where they are free from all those restraints, attractions and demands, which do justly surround them.

This sinks the indolent into contemptible obscurity all the days of his life. He only lives to die in a thousand errors, and rather adopt the prejudices of others than give himself the trouble of acquiring true knowledge, which tends to form correct opinions of his own.

Idleness leaves a man in the lowest state; his pleasures are all sensual, no wants are sought after but those of appetite. The man of industrious habits is looking forward, with a degree of superiority, to more noble and higher attainments in intellectual enterprise. He discovers that the happiness of individuals and security of society are formed by the industrious habits which elevate the mind, and is carried forward in search of something more excellent, and obtains a proper degree of superiority over the common senses of life by learning to feel himself capable of higher aims and nobler enjoyments. That which abstracts the thoughts from sensual gratifications, and exerts us to look for happiness within ourselves, will surely advance, in a measure, the dignity of our nature: therefore all good pursuits reward themselves; one truth constantly presents another to view, and while our store of knowledge and enjoyments are constantly increasing, kind nature can never be exhausted.

Industry, properly applied, will most assuredly advance our prosperity: the advantages of which are two-fold; it will, in a measure, be estimated by the pecuniary profit produced, but more by the superior tone of industry and economy which the possessor unconsciously acquires.

That which the industrious has obtained by his own proper and well directed exertion at once causes him to feel raised in the scale of being, and endows him with the capacity of enlarging the stock of his possessions.

When property is accumulated by the industrious peasantry, it never fails to produce impressions on their minds, very lasting and unavoided. In such instances it renders them more industrious. They also strive to better educate their children, that they may be better fitted for some good and useful attainment and station in life.

S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt. Aug. 8, 1838.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WEEDS.

The astonishing increase of weeds,—and by this name we mean all noxious plants that infest soils, especially cultivated ones,—such as the thistle, redroot, charlic, Johnswort, daisy, and a multitude of others with which our farmers are but too well acquainted, would seem to demand that more attention should be paid to the best methods of exterminating them, or at least preventing their increase, before the cultivation of our richest fields becomes impossible or unprofitable.

Many weeds spread rapidly by the root, as the thistle, Johnswort, &c.; others are propagated only by seeds, as the redroot and charlic; but, as there is scarce a plant that cannot be propagated by the seeds, and those first named it is evident spread extensively that way as well as by the roots, it is clear the preventing the formation and ripening of seed should be the first object with the farmer, to prevent their being scattered by sowing, or by the spreading of manures, the second thing to be aimed at.

Farmers who allow the weeds named, or indeed any others, to ripen and distribute their seed unmolested, are preparing a rich harvest of losses in the actual value of their farms, and of toil and trouble in their management; and those who sow, or allow to be sown on their farms, seed of any kind containing these pestiferous germs—we say nothing here of those who knowingly dispose of them, as the conscience of a man who would spread his neighbor's fields with the thistle, steincrout, or charlic must be proof against all ordinary appeals to a moral sense—must we think entirely overlook the fearful consequences, if not to themselves, to their posterity. There are many farms within our knowledge the profits of which are already most materially lessened from the operation of these causes, and the evil instead of diminishing is yearly increasing.

In the cultivation of grain, to which so much of our country is, and must be devoted, the farmer is exposed to this increasing evil in at least three different ways to which the owner of a grazing farm is not liable; first from ploughing in seed scattered by the winds or the birds; second, from that mixed with the grain or grass seeds sown by him; and thirdly, from that carried from the yard in manures and spread upon the soil; and it is unquestionably owing to this last cause that we witness such a rapid spread of some of these weeds on cultivated land. The foul stuff grown with the hay or grain, principally the latter, ripens its seeds in the field, is carted to the stack or the barn, fed out or threshed out and thrown into the yard, the seeds lie unhurt in the manure preparing for vegetation until carted upon the ploughed fields for fallow or spring crops, and ready to spring with vigor the moment they come in contact with the earth. The weeds may in a great measure be prevented by proper precautions from ripening their seeds in the fields; the grain or grass seeds sown may be, and should be, thoroughly cleaned or never put into the earth; but if the bad seeds get into the manure, there is scarcely a possibility that they will not spread as far, and into as many fields, as the manure is carried.

We are the advocates of the application of long manure, unless some pressing reason forbids. It clearly affords greater nourishment to crops than if allowed to ferment and rot above the surface, and, therefore, where circumstances admit should always be ploughed under, to undergo the process of decomposition. But we are also prepared to forego part of these advantages, if they cannot be secured, (and where foul stuff has been grown in the hay or straw that constitutes the principal part of long manure, we are confident they cannot,) without running the great risk, or encountering the absolute certainty of stocking our fields with the justly dreaded weeds. In this case the gain from the unrotted manure, is far more than counterbalanced by the loss on the crop occasioned by the presence of the weeds; to say nothing of the more serious injury resulting from their obtaining a foothold in our fields yet free from them, an injury which half a dozen ordinary crops would hardly compensate. It, therefore, seems plain that a method that shall destroy the seeds in the dung, before it shall be applied to the soil must eventually be preferable to one that leaves them free to vegetate, even should some part of its efficiency be lost in the process.

This destruction of all seeds in manure can be effected by the great heat produced in dung by fermentation, when that process is conducted under circumstances favorable to its development; and to do this it is only necessary that the decomposition of the manure should be carried on in the piles. It is well known that the degree of heat produced in an ordinary hot bed, in which the manure is not disturbed, would become destructive to all vegetation were the seeds planted upon it while the fermentation was most active, or the heat not mitigated, and that it actually is so to all seeds that are in the manure when placed in the bed. So certain is this effect, that some have deemed it cheaper in the end, to be at the expense of constructing hot beds, for the sake of the manure, rather than to use common barnyard manure with its infinity of seeds on the garden. All manure ferments in decomposition, and consequently heats more or less; but it is only when made into piles, that the heat is sufficient to destroy the vitality of the seeds it may contain. If, therefore, farmers would adopt the practice generally of heaping their manure either in the yard, or the field, and allowing the heat to rise and remain sufficiently long to destroy the seeds of weeds, &c., that might be in it, they would be certain of being freed from one of the most prominent causes of the propagation of worthless plants. If the heaps were formed of alternate layers of vegetable mould, or swamp mud, and manure, the mould or mud would absorb much of the fertilizing gases that without such precautions will escape during the fermentation, and the whole mass be rendered more valuable than without such mixture.

It is true the system here recommended would add something at first to the labor necessary on the farm; but when the work required for keeping down weeds in the field, or the garden, or separating foul seeds from grain, is taken into consideration, a very great saving in labor would undoubtedly be effected, independent of the pleasure in working a farm, and the additional value given to a farm, free from the nuisances to which we have alluded. The only precaution that would seem necessary in this preparation of manure would be to occasionally examine the heap of dung or compost, and if the heat was like to be so great as to injure the mass to open it to the air a little; and if on the contrary the fermentation should not be brisk enough to add a little water to the pile, or what would be still better, from the yard as that always contains a large quantity of salts in solution, and would prove an effective as well as valuable agent in the process. Our farms are too valuable to be surrendered to the dominion of these weeds without an effort to check or destroy them. The weeding system as practised in England to keep their grain and farms clean cannot be adopted here where labor is so high; but we can endeavor to prevent these weeds going to seed, and we can prevent their extension in the manure by destroying their germination; and there is no one who knows the loss they would occasion, but will admit the object is at least worth an effort.

TO DESTROY THE GRAIN FLY.

A gentleman has just communicated to us a method of destroying the grain fly which will cost but a very little, and which he thinks will not only be effectual in saving a crop of grain, but if generally practised by farmers, will rid the country, in a great measure, of this enemy. He observes that he was lately examining a piece of wheat and was surprised in finding only now and then a grain worm in the hull, as they were generally very plenty; he inquired of the farmer the cause, who told him that he had destroyed the flies by carrying pitchwood torches through his grain, commencing in the evening as soon as it began to grow dark, and as early in the season as the flies made their appearance, and continuing the operation till the flies were all destroyed or had fled, which was about six or seven nights. As he passed through the grain, he carried a pole that struck against the tops of the grain, which caused them to fly up into the fire, as is the general practice with insects, when they were either destroyed, or disabled by having their wings burnt off so as to prevent their doing mischief. This farmer said he was induced to try this method as his neighbor last year saved his grain in this manner, while others in the vicinity had theirs greatly injured by the grain worm.

A cheap apparatus can be made for destroying flies in this manner, by which the business can be done with great expedition. Take two long, light poles, and commencing two or three feet from the butt ends, cut them away so as to bring the butt nearly to a point, then splice them together, lapping about as far as they are cut away, and fasten them with nails. In this manner a great length of pole may be had with but little weight, as it is to be carried by the middle. One pole may be used, but it will not be on so good a principle for lightness. We will give another method of making this part of the apparatus, as it may be more convenient for fixing the fires. Take a very long piece of board, straight on one edge, four or five inches wide in the middle, with the other edge cut away straight from the centre to about one inch in width at the ends; let the straight edge of this board be up, and nail on to it another piece, lying flat wise, of the same lenght, three or four inches wide in the middle, and about one and a half inch wide at the ends. This will be light and strong.

These boards or poles are to be carried so as to strike the tops of the grain and start the flies, and the fires should be a little above the boards so as not to burn the grain. When pitchwood can be had it will be good for fires; pieces can be fitted to small holes bored into the poles or boards; they should be of sufficient length to bring the fire above the wheat. Where pitchwood cannot conveniently

be obtained, tar, which is very cheap, may be fixed with tow so as to burn long, and if the light be not bright enough, spirits of turpentine may be added. The lights should be within two or three feet of each other. A thin piece of board might be elevated ten or twelve inches above the flat piece, before named, and on this might be fastened light vessels for the tar. By proper care in fixing poles or boards, a breadth could be taken through a piece of grain of twenty or thirty feet.

These suggestions as to an apparatus for destroying this great pest of the farmer may be of advantage to some; others may fix a better contrivance. We regret that we did not hear of this method earlier, that it might have been tried when the flies first made their appearance. Though the season in which the flies usually do mischief may be passed, yet farmers may judge, in a measure, of the utility of this method by carrying lights through their wheat as soon as it is dark, as there may be some flies remaining. We think that it appears reasonable that the grain fly may be destroyed as here recommended, and the experiments that have been made, so far as we have heard, have been successful. The vast amount of grain destroyed by these insects, should induce every farmer in the country to exert himself to discover a remedy against their ravages, and every method recommended that has any reason to support it, should be fairly tested; and those who make experiments should communicate the result to the public that others may benefit from their experience.—*Ib.*

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

NEW METHOD OF ANALYSING SOILS.—*Continued.*

Dr Dana's remarks in answer to these inquiries I shall omit for the present, and quote the remainder of his remarks preliminary to his rules for analysis. If any sentences seem to be somewhat repetitious of those already quoted, it is sufficient to say, that they were communicated at different times, in private letters in answer to inquiries which I had made, that I might be sure not to mistake his meaning. On a subject so new, some repetitions are not undesirable.

"Geine forms the basis of all the nourishing part of all vegetable manures. The relations of soils to heat and moisture depend chiefly on geine. It is in fact, under its three states of 'vegetable extract, geine, and carbonaceous mould,' the principle which gives fertility to soils long after the action of common manures has ceased. In these three states it is essentially the same. The experiments of Saussure have long ago proved that air and moisture convert insoluble into soluble geine. Of all the problems to be solved by agricultural chemistry, none is of so great practical importance as the determination of the quantity of soluble and insoluble geine in soils. This is a question of much higher importance than the nature and proportions of the earthy constituents and soluble salts of soils. It lies at the foundation of all successful cultivation. Its importance has been not so much overlooked as undervalued. Hence, on this point the least light has been reflected from the labors of Davy and Chaptal. It needs but a glance at any analysis of soils, published in the books, to see that fertility depends not on the proportion of the earthy ingredients. Among the few facts, best established in chemical agriculture, are these: that a soil, whose earthy part is composed wholly, or chiefly, of one earth; or any soil, with excess of salts, is always barren; and that plants grow equally well in all soils, destitute of *geine*, up to the period of fructification,—failing of geine, the fruit fails, the plants die. Earths, and salts, and geine, constitute, then, all that is essential; and soils will be fertile, in proportion as the last is mixed with the first. The earths are the plates, the salts the seasoning, the geine the food of plants. The salts can be varied but very little in their proportions, without injury. The earths admit of wide variety in their nature and proportions. I would resolve all into '*granitic sand*;' by which I mean the finely divided, almost impalpable mixture of the detritus of granite, gneiss, mica slate, sienite, and argillite; the last, giving by analysis, a compound very similar to the former. When we look at the analysis of vegetables, we find these inorganic principles constant constituents—silica, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, potash, soda, and sulphuric and phosphoric acids. Hence these will be found constituents of all soils. The phosphats have been overlooked from the known difficulty of detecting phosphoric acid. Phosphate of lime is so easily soluble when combined with mucilage or gelatine, that it is among the first principles of soils exhausted. Doubtless the good effects, the lasting effects, of bone manure, depend more on the phosphat of lime, than on its animal portion. Though the same plants growing in different soils are found to yield variable quantities of the *salts* and earthy compounds; yet I believe that accurate analysis will show, that similar parts of the same species, at the same age, always contain the inorganic principles above named, when grown in soils arising from the natural decomposition of granite rocks. These inorganic substances will be found not only in constant quantity, but always in definite proportion to the vegetable portion of each plant. The effect of cultivation may depend, therefore, much more on the introduction of *salts* than has been generally supposed. The *salts* introduce new breeds. So long as the salts and earths exist in the soil, so long will they form voltaic batteries with the roots of growing plants; by which, the 'granitic sand' is decomposed and the nascent earths, in this state readily soluble, are taken up by the absorbents of the roots, always a living, never a mechanical operation. Hence so long as the soil is *granitic*, using the term as above defined, so long is it as good as on the day of its deposition; *salts* and *geine* may vary, and must be modified by cultivation. The universal diffusion of granitic diluvium will always afford enough of the earthy ingredients. The fertile character of soils, I presume, will not be found dependent on any particular rock formation on which it reposes. Modified they may be, to a certain extent, by peculiar formations; but all our granitic rocks afford, when decomposed, all those inorganic principles which plants demand. This is so true, that on this point the farmer already knows all that chemistry can teach him. Clay and sand, every one knows: a soil too sandy, too clayey, may be modified by mixture, but the best possible mixture does not give fertility. That depends on salts and geine. If these views are correct, the few properties of geine which I have mentioned, will lead us at once to a simple and accurate mode of analysing soils,—a mode, which determines at once the value of a soil, from its quantity of soluble and insoluble vegetable nutriment,—a mode, requiring no array of apparatus, nor delicate experimental tact,—one, which the country gentleman may apply with very great accuracy; and, with a little modification, perfectly within the reach of any man who can drive a team or hold a plough."

To be continued.

THE CROPS—GRASSHOPPERS—THE DROUTH.

Columbus, August 1, 1838.

We are cheered from every quarter with information of the abundant harvests which have been made this year in all parts of the country. The wheat harvest has been particularly fine and abundant; and husbandmen in all the wheat growing states, have been blessed with unusual plenty.—The hay harvests have also been good, and if the yield of clover and timothy and other grasses has not been as great this season as has been known, the weather has been of the finest for making and securing the crops. The oat crop where it has been gathered is of excellent quality and yield, but we have noticed many fields of late and unripe oats much damaged by grasshoppers. Corn, which in the early part of the season, was backward and unpromising, is now looking unusually fine, and gives promise of great plenty.

The heat and dryness of June and July, seem to have been peculiarly favorable to all the insect tribes. We find our meadows and fields swarming with innumerable hosts of grasshoppers and other insects, which are doing much damage. Oats, as before observed, are suffering much from this cause, and even corn has been attacked by them. We are beginning too to feel the want of rain very much, it being now several weeks since we have had even a shower. We trust, however, that these causes will operate only as slight drawbacks to a season of unusual plenty and rejoicing.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

RESPECTED SIR—Enclosed in a package is a sample of seed corn taken from the field on the 18th inst. to all appearance fully ripe, being just ninety days from the time it was planted, which was 14th to 22d May. The original seed was what is generally termed the small size Canada corn which I began to plant about four years ago, occasionally mixing some of a little different and larger sort in some part of the field, and selecting the earliest and largest for planting the ensuing year, a bushel was gathered and ground at the mill 22d of this month, being 25 days earlier than I was able to obtain any from the same field fit for grinding the last year. The land on which it grew is rather high, inclining to a sandy appearance, formerly used for a pasture. Should the above be worth accepting you will please distribute to any who may wish to try the same, or more if wanted.

Yours, most respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. CHAMPNEY.

Abington, August 24, 1838.

GREAT CROP OF OATS.—It will be seen by a communication in this paper, that our correspondent, *A Livington Co. Farmer*, raised the last year nine hundred bushels of oats on nine acres of land. The land had been many years under the plough, and without manure. The Genesee Flatts have, we believe, produced the largest wheat crop on record, (68 43-60ths bushels per acre,) and we shall be glad to hear where a greater crop of oats than the one here recorded has been raised.—*Gen. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1838.

ON EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

What is called experimental farming has been always matter of derision and ridicule with a certain portion of the community, who have not sense enough to form a just judgment on any important subject; nor public spirit enough to conceive of any effort or enterprise the sole object of which is general utility; nor industry enough to attempt any good themselves; nor honor enough to do justice to any man's intelligence, patriotism, or disinterestedness. Whenever therefore any individual steps out of the beaten track with a view to render a public service or make a useful discovery, if he indulges, in their view, the idle and vain conception that any thing more is to be learnt than what is already known, or that he can penetrate further into the mysterious depths of knowledge than their short line has reached, he is at once assailed with opprobrium and sneers; if he succeeds they will immediately attempt to rob him of the honor of the discovery or in some way to tarnish its lustre; and if he fails, as in most cases from the very nature of things a failure is to be expected, they will then sing songs of triumph over him; and inflated with their own self-complacency they will wrap themselves the more closely in their own ignorance and pride.

It is painful and vexatious to encounter these sharp points in human nature; but the mind, which is conscious of right purposes, and bent upon the pursuit and diffusion of truth, should regard such meanness only with the indifference and contempt, which it deserves. Philosophy in its literal signification means the love of wisdom; the knowledge of truth is the only foundation of wisdom; and the first and great dictate of all philosophy to every man is, seek the truth; in relation to every thing make it your great aim and study to find out what is true.

All the practical and useful arts are founded upon facts. Agriculture is pre-eminently so. All true science in agriculture is the process of induction; consists in inferences drawn from well ascertained and established facts. Theories in this case, however elaborate and fine spun, are of little, or of no value excepting as the application or proof of them may lead to the eliciting and multiplying of facts, which themselves will lead to important practical rules. As the great orator of antiquity said in regard to the importance of action to the public speaker, so we say of the importance of facts to the farmer. If he would excel in his art, if he would extend the knowledge of his art, if he would advance its power and productions, let him remember that *facts*, *facts*, *facts*, must be the great object of his inquiry.

To a gentleman then who has the means and the opportunity of pursuing a course of experimental agriculture, and who at the same time has the carefulness and the intelligence and the disposition to make these experiments fairly and fully, and patience and acuteness and impartiality to note the results; and at the same time the courage and manliness to publish them whether successful or unsuccessful, whether they make for or against himself, the highest meed of praise is due; and he is every where to be recognised as the benefactor of the community and as the true friend of humanity. We have known several such men. They are among us. We are justly proud of them. A fear of wounding their delicate sense of propriety and that modesty which has induced them to keep themselves out of sight in all their attempts to serve the public welfare and the great cause of agricultural improvement, prevents the communication of their names They are well known however and justly appreciated. They have been blessed with ample fortunes; and they cheerfully give their money, their time, and their talents to the improvement of agricultural skill and knowledge; to the advancement of this great art, which lies at the foundation of national wealth, and of social comfort and improvement.

Now experiments are so valuable in agriculture that we do not fear to be thought by the intelligent too importunate in continually urging them upon the farmers. It does not require a large farm or a great capital to make experiments which might prove highly instructive and useful. The smallest farmer may make on his premises experiments from which the greatest benefits may flow to the whole community; and in respect to some of the most important experiments yet to be made in agriculture, on which the solution of great questions in relation to crops, seeds, manures, modes of planting and cultivation, modes of harvesting, saving, and use, a farm of ten acres or even less may be as sufficient as a farm of a hundred or a thousand acres. Indeed an intelligent farmer upon reflection will perceive at once that every agricultural operation, which he performs, is in itself an experiment. In preparing, manuring, and sowing his fields with any crop and in any season he is making an agricultural experiment; and if he will carefully observe and note every step in the process of cultivation, and the progress of vegetable growth, the facts which he observes may prove highly useful and may elicit some most valuable truths. The discovery of the sublime and universal law of gravitation, on which all astronomical calculations are founded; and which regulates and binds together the infinite universe, is said to have sprung from observing an apple falling from a tree.

But experiments to be useful and instructive, require peculiar habits of observation and inquiry, in which many men, otherwise intelligent, are deficient. A large part of mankind seem to be travelling through the world with their eyes shut; and may almost be said to see nothing, while others see so imperfectly, that little or no reliance is to be placed upon their observations; while others from a difficulty of conveying their ideas, or a vivid imagination, which leads to too much embellishment, are incapable of making a just representation of any thing, which comes under their notice.

Much discredit has been brought upon what is called experimental agriculture from circumstances, which ought to be avoided, or should be more considered. In making an experiment, the first point of importance is to attend to all the circumstances in the case by which the result can possibly be affected. In the application of plaster for example, we want to know the quantity, the condition of the plaster, the mode of its application; for example, whether applied on the surface, under the surface, or top of the plant, at the roots of the plant, alone, or mixed; with ashes, if so, crude or spent ashes; or with manure, and if so what kind of manure; what the kind of soil; what the condition of the soil, wet or dry; what the season of the year; what the state of the weather; what the condition of the plant to which applied; what the kind of plant; what the effects observed; much or little; immediate or late; what the character of the effect; increasing the growth of stalk; increasing the amount of grain; forwarding or delaying the ripening; cost of plaster; quantity used; expense of its application; and other inquiries which will at once suggest themselves. Then again we wish to know whether the experiment has or has not been repeated; and if so, whether the same or different effects have resulted; and we wish to know, whether the effects represented to have resulted from its application have been tested by leaving a part of the field and crop in the same circumstances, to which plaster was not applied, and with which the plastered part might be directly and fairly compared.

An enterprising farmer took us into his wheat field this season to show the powerful and beneficial effects of lime, which he had spread upon it, and wished us to compare his wheat with a neighbor's field near at hand. But now what were the circumstances of the experiment, and how far were they conclusive? Here was a magnificent growth of Italian Wheat; this could not be denied; and the field of his neighbor was clearly much inferior to it; but this did not decide the efficacy of the lime. Was his field manured the previous year? yes, abundantly with barn manure; was the lime applied alone? no, mixed well with wood ashes; was there any part of the field, which was not so dressed? no, it was all served alike; was his neighbor's field manured for the present or the preceding crop? not known; was the same quantity and the same kind of wheat sowed by his neighbor as himself? the same kind, but judged only half the quantity to the acre. We pursued the inquiry no farther. The experiment though deemed so decisive in fact proved nothing; and the important questions whether the superiority of the product to that of his neighbor was owing to the manuring of the previous crop, or to the lime, or to the ashes with which the lime was mixed, or to the greater quantity of seed, were entirely unsettled. We give this example by way of illustrating the subject.

Another matter which has brought much discredit upon what is called experimental agriculture is in the suddenness and rapidity and confidence, with which persons come to their conclusions. They make a trial, with a view perhaps to decide a point, which has puzzled experienced cultivators for years, and a single experiment decides them. The result is immediately and confidently given to the public and a general rule of practice deduced. Under such circumstances intelligent minds often become disgusted; modest minds are deterred from presenting the results of their experiments either from a fear of ridicule or of being brow beaten by the more confident; and the credulous and inexperienced are led to practices, which result in disappointment; and too often bring the whole matter of agricultural experiments into discredit and disgrace. It should not be so.

A CURIOSITY.—We have been shown a cucumber which is really a great curiosity. It is a complete and excellent representation of a Parrot with the exception of the legs and tail. The head is perfect—the back, the eyes, the ears, being minutely preserved. The head too is thrown to one side in the somewhat 'quizzical' manner in which that bird is wont to observe you while speaking to you. The color of the vegetable very nearly resembles the plumage of the bird; and, indeed so nearly does it appear like it that many persons have really taken it for the carcass of the true bird, when seen at a short distance. This vegetable is now hanging up in the bar-room of the Franklin House.—*Columbia Pa. Spy.*

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.—A salad of mustard or water cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact with an electrical machine. By the agent employed in this process, eggs, which require from nineteen to twenty days application of animal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a few hours. Rain water, apparently free from any noxious animalcula, in an hour may be rendered full of living insects!—*Mer. Journal.*

☞ For Horticultural Proceedings see 3d page.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 3, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 525 Beef Cattle, 480 Stores, 3,300 Sheep, and 750 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality $7 37 1-2. Second quality, $6 50 a $7 00. Third quality, $5 50 a $6 50

Stores.—Yearlings, $5 50 a $6 50. Two Year Old, $16 a $24. Three Year Old, $22 a $30.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $1 42, $1 62, $1 88, $2 00, $2 25, $2 37, and $2 88.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6, 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for sows, and 7, 7 1-4 and 7 1-2 for barrows. One entire lot to close, at 6 1-4. At retail, 7 a 7 1-2 and 8 a 8 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending September 2.

August, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	55	78	68	E.
Tuesday,	28	54	80	74	S. E.
Wednesday,	29	50	78	68	E.
Thursday,	30	52	70	64	N. E.
Friday,	31	56	78	68	N. W.
Saturday, Sept.	1	62	76	70	W.
Sunday,	2	58	70	66	N. E.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberrry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, &Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees hang so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that is easily compressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept in its place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and filling them three times has been found to answer for one year, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted, would do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by

JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,

Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM. BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,
} Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, *Secretary.*

Concord, August 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of Willium Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 Morus Multicaulis are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. Breck, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. Powell, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other outbuildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to Joseph Breck & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

August 15, 1838.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking charge of a small Farm. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Sept. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	3 00
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,		"	2 25	2 50
Beef, mess,		barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1.		"	13 50	
prime,		"	12 00	
Beeswax, (American)		pound	28	32
Cheese, new milk,		"	6	10
"		"		
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	37	45
southern, geese,		"	9	12
Flax, (American)		quintal	3 37	3 50
Fish, Cod,		barrel	7 50	7 62
Flour, Genessee, cash,		"		
Baltimore, Howard street,		"		
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,		"	5 00	5 50
Rye,				
Meal, Indian,			4 00	4 25
" " " barrels,		bushel		
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		"	90	92
southern flat, yellow,		"		85
white,		"	95	96
Rye, southern,		"	75	80
Barley,		"	40	42
Oats, northern, (prime)				16 00
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.			12 00	14 00
Eastern screwed,		gallon	50	52
Honey, Cuba.		pound	7	8
Hops, 1st quality,		"	5	6
2d quality,		"	12	13
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	
southern, 1st sort,		"	26	28
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	20	23
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"		
do. dry hides,		"	18	19
New York red, light,		"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	17	19
Boston dry hides,		cask	80	85
Lime, best sort,		barrel	11 00	11 50
Mackerel, No. 1,		cask	2 50	2 62
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		barrel	26 00	28 00
Pork, extra clear,		"	24 00	25 00
clear,		"	22 00	24 00
Mess,		bushel	2 63	2 75
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		"	80	1 00
Red Top, southern,		"		
northern,		"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,		pound	22	25
Red Clover, northern,		"	20	22
Southern Clover,		"	42	45
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	38	40
" No. 2,		"	35	37
Tallow, tried,		"	42	48
Teazles, 1st sort,		"	38	40
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		"	28	30
American, full blood, washed,		"		
do. 3-4ths do.		"		
do. 1-2 do.		"		
do. 1-4 and common,		"		
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"		
No. 1,		"		
No. 2,		"		
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	17	18
southern and western,	"	16	17
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry, per pair,	"	50	1 25
Butter, tub,	"	20	22
lump,	"	25	27
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes, new,	bushel	60	75
Cider,	barrel	3 00	3 50

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 53 Broad Street, Boston.

4w

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Aug. 15, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

In Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, part V. lately published in London, are the following amusing anecdotes of the celebrated Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper:

"He received, perhaps, the largest fee ever given at one time for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman named Hyatt, who was a resident in the West Indies, and, when arrived at the age of seventy, being afflicted with stone in the bladder, determined on going to England, to undergo an operation for its removal. He selected Sir Astley for the occasion. It was performed with his accustomed ability: and upon visiting him one day when able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had *fee'd* his physician, but that he had not yet remunerated his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt; and Sir Astley stated "two hundred guineas!" "Pooh, pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two hundred guineas—there—that is what I shall give you," taking off his night cap and tossing it to Sir Astley. "Thank you, sir," said Sir Astley, "any thing from you is acceptable," and he put the cap into his pocket. Upon examination it was found to contain *a check for one thousand guineas!*"

"One other anecdote must be related as singularly illustrative of character. Mr Steer consulted Sir Astley at his own residence, and having received his advice, departed without giving the usual fee, Sir A. took no notice of this, but gave his assistance to him cheerfully, under a feeling, that he was a gentleman who had seen better days, and was now in indifferent circumstances. Shortly after, however, Sir A. received a note, acquainting him that in going into the Stock Exchange, he found he had some omnium, which he had not disposed of, and that he had taken the liberty to put £3000 of it in his name; and finding that it had soon after risen he took the further liberty of selling it for him, and now sent the difference, which was £63,10.

Sir Astley's annual amount of fees, far exceeds that of any member of the profession. In one year he received no less a sum than £21,000, and for many years from 15,000 upwards. His patients have comprised all classes of society, and his attention was equally bestowed on the wealthy and the indigent.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

The following is from a new work on Natural History, published in England:

A lady residing in Glasgow, had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburg; it was conveyed to her in a close basket, and in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left at her own discretion, which she very soon employed in disappearing with both kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend in Edinburg, deploring her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with as little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her well known *mew*, was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was, with both her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could carry only one kitten a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburg is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

We extract the following very excellent article from the Peoria (Illinois) Register.

'*Crows* vs. *Alcohol*.—Col. B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn.—When it first came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral. And though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over his field. The *black-legs* came and partook with their usual relish; and as usual they were pretty well *corned*; and such a cooing and cackling—such a strutting and staggering! The scene was like—but I will make no invidious comparison—yet it was *very much like*—

When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and their zigzag course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw, haw, hawing and shouting either the praises or the curses of alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason, so very much like—

But the Colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing, while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbors. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a washed sow to the mire—like—not they. They have too much respect for their character—black as they are—again to be found drunk."

VELOCITY.—The planet Venus one of the nearest and most brilliant of the celestial bodies, and about the same size as the earth, is found to move through the spaces of the firmament at the rate of seventysix thousand miles an hour; and the planet Mercury, with a velocity no less than one hundred and fifty thousand miles an hour—a motion two hundred times swifter than a cannon ball. These velocities will appear more astonishing, if we consider the magnitude of the bodies which are thus impelled, and the immense forces which are required to carry them along in their courses.—*Wonders of the Heavens.*

A ROUND BILL.—Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe, for services rendered. The latter looked it over and expressed much surprise at the amount. "Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?" "I am sensible it is a *round* one," quoth Tom, "and I have come for the purpose of getting it *squared*."

Taken from the celebrated Dr. Kitteredge's Book.

Lineament, or Salve for the Rheumatism.—Linseed oil and Neatsfoot one pint each—Red and White Lead one pound each, Gum Camphor and Gum Myrrh two ounces each, Rosin and Beeswax four onnces each—the Beeswax and Rosin to be put into the oils, and then heated until they are dissolved—the Camphor and Gum Myrrh to be made fine and then put into the oils—then add the white and red Lead.

A Salve for Sores and Wounds.—2 oz. Turpentine, 4 oz. Beeswax, 1 1-2 do. Baberry Tallow, 1 drachm spirits Turpentine.

4 oz. Turpentine, 1 1-2 do. Olive Oil, 1 drachm spirits Turpentine, a small piece Baberry Tallow a small piece Mutton Tallow, 1-2 oz. Verdigris powdered fine—for healing and cleansing ulcerated sores and removing proud flesh.

Bone Ointment.—Green Tobacco, Millelet, Nightshade, Hemp Mallows, Yellow dock roots, Yellow Lilly roots, Garlicks, Henbane, Green Elder, Heartsease, Johnswort, Cammomile, Comfrey roots, Plaintain, all to be green—simmer the herbs in equal quantities in hogs lard twenty-four hours often stirring the herbs, then add one third part fresh butter, then simmer it twelve hours after the butter is added,—then strain the ointment fit for use—this ointment ought to be made in June or July—the herbs and roots must be pounded before they are put into the lard to simmer.

Nerve Ointment.—One pint Neatsfoot oil, 1-2 pint good Rum or Brandy, 1 gill oil of Turpentine, 1-2 oz. Rattle Snakes oil, 1 gill Beef gaul, simmer the whole together 8 or 10 minutes when it will be for use.

A Syrup for Coughs and Colds.—Two quarts of Burdock root, 4 oz. Elecampane root, 1-2 lb. Spikenard, 2 table spoons full white pine Turpentine, 6 oz. honey, 1 pint of water, spirits 4th proof 1 pint, put all in an earthern pot, cover it with dough, then put it in an oven during the night, then strain it, squeeze the root well in the strainer, then this will be fit for use.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit tress, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON.